



Directorate of
Intelligence

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Terrorism Review

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27 October 1983

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GI TR 83-022
27 October 1983

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**Terrorism
Review**

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*Comments and queries regarding this publication may be directed to the Deputy
Director, Instability and Insurgency Center, Office of Global Issues, telephone*

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**Terrorism
Review**

27 October 1983

Perspective***Terrorists in Beirut Break Their Own Vicious Record***

The almost simultaneous attacks early Sunday morning on the headquarters compounds of the US and French contingents of the Multinational Force resulted in the highest casualty toll attributable to terrorists in the 15 years for which we have records. As of this writing, the bodies of 216 US Marines and 42 French soldiers have been dug from the rubble, with the grisly task not yet finished. Scores more were wounded, and many are still unaccounted for.

Beirut is no stranger to this sort of violence. In August 1978, a terrorist bomb destroyed an apartment house in the city, killing 161 people in what was, until last Sunday, the bloodiest terrorist incident of recent times. Earlier this year a car bomb attack on the US Embassy in Beirut ended 65 lives.

Who did it? Details of the latest atrocities are now beginning to emerge from the fog of allegation and speculation, but the picture is far from complete. Alleged spokesmen for at least four groups—all obscure Islamic revolutionary organizations—have claimed credit. Probably none of them was responsible. The best intelligence data available so far point toward pro-Iranian Shiite radicals as the most likely attackers. Such perpetrators would probably have had Iranian encouragement, and possibly training, advice, and concrete assistance as well. The modus operandi of the attackers was strikingly similar to that employed in earlier car bombings in Baghdad believe to have been carried out at the behest of Iran.

Some Lebanese Government officials believe that the Syrian Government knew of the attack in advance and may have helped plan and implement it. At the very least, by allowing known Shiite extremists to operate in Syrian-controlled territory and to cross Syrian-controlled lines, Damascus must bear some of the responsibility.

Whoever drove the trucks—or provided the explosives or designed the attacks—several major points stand out:

- Many factions in the Lebanese dispute would welcome a US withdrawal. Among them, more than one might believe that such an attack would promote this objective.

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- There are persons and groups in the Middle East who approve of and want to be associated with what we in the West regard as an atrocity. This contributes to the difficulty of identifying those responsible.
- Even though the Iranian and Syrian Governments were probably involved, the acts could have been committed without the assistance of any state. Eliminating state support for such tactics thus would not necessarily eliminate them—although a strong counterterrorism effort by all of the states in the area would make such attacks very difficult to carry out.

Was there warning? Yes and no. Only two days before the attack, the US National Intelligence Officer for the Near East and South Asia alerted senior officials of the Intelligence Community about the growing threat to the Marine peacekeeping force. The report concluded: "The Marines will remain an easy target for any group that wants to halt the peace process." Numerous analysts in both the US Government and the press had already reached—and reported—the same conclusion. Nevertheless, there was no specific warning that this particular attack would occur. [redacted]

What can we learn? Twice this year the United States has suffered shocking losses in kamikaze attacks against its installations. As it happens, both took place in Beirut. US installations all over the world, however, are vulnerable to such attacks, because physical security measures are rarely designed to prevent suicide attacks. Moreover, it is hard for Westerners to comprehend the willingness—even eagerness—of some religious and ideological fanatics to forfeit their lives in exchange for American lives. According to a Marine who watched the attack last Sunday, the driver of the truck died with a smile on his face. [redacted]

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Highlights

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Alert List

Middle East/Western Europe: Terrorist Threat Reports. In the wake of the devastating bombings in Beirut, we have received a number of reports of plans by terrorists—variously identified as Muslim radicals, Iranians, and Syrians—to launch additional operations within Lebanon and Western Europe against targets of several different nationalities. It is difficult, at this point, to evaluate these reports; some, almost certainly, represent valid threats. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] There also is a known demonstration effect whereby the success of terrorist operations encourages other terrorists to follow through with their own planned attacks. Whatever the case, the bombing last Sunday can only increase the threat US installations in the Middle East will face in the coming months. [REDACTED]

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Costa Rica: Possible Plot Against US Official. The Director of Costa Rican Intelligence advised US Embassy officials that it had uncovered a plan by a 15-man group—composed primarily of Costa Rican nationals—to kidnap a US Embassy officer and members of the Costa Rican judiciary in an attempt to obtain the release of imprisoned terrorists. [REDACTED] an official of the Nicaraguan Embassy may be functioning in a liaison capacity with the unit, which also includes a Salvadoran and reportedly is headed by a Chilean. The kidnaping plot follows a series of incidents that together demonstrate a deterioration in the security climate. [REDACTED]

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Nigeria: Reported Threat to US Embassy. The US Embassy in Lagos has been placed on alert—and the Nigerian police force there reinforced—because of an unsubstantiated report of a Libyan-backed terrorist threat. [REDACTED]

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Key Indicators

Iraq To Cut Off Support for Black June. President Saddam Husayn told French reporters that Iraq will no longer provide assistance to Abu Nidal, the leader of the radical Palestinian splinter group, Black June. Iraq has provided Black June with safehaven and financial support since the mid-1970s. This year, however, relations have deteriorated as Baghdad has curtailed Black June's operational freedom. The Iraqis have been reluctant to cut their links with Black June—which has provided them with a potent terrorist option—and to cede to Syria total control over the organization. Saddam may now be willing to relinquish his limited leverage over Abu Nidal in order to undercut charges from the West that Iraq supports international terrorism. [REDACTED]

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Netherlands: Peace Campers To Step Up Action. Press reports indicate that demonstrators manning a peace camp at Woensdrecht, where cruise missiles are to be stationed, have decided to adopt a new "hard line" against INF deployment. They have warned that they will not hesitate to enter military territory. [REDACTED]

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Significant Developments

Bombings in Beirut. Massive car bombs destroyed the headquarters of the US Marine contingent and damaged a French military post in Beirut. More than 200 US Marines and 42 French soldiers were killed, and approximately another 100 were wounded. Although an individual claiming to represent a previously unknown group, the Free Islamic Revolutionary Movement, called the French news agency in Beirut to claim credit, radical, pro-Iranian Shias, who are active against the Multinational Force in Beirut, are the prime suspects in the attacks. The President of Iran's Supreme Court subsequently praised the attack and said, "The United States and France . . . have learned their lesson. . . ." [REDACTED]

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France: Arrest of ASALA Bomber. The arrest of an Armenian in Marseilles on 8 October in connection with the Orly Airport bombing represents success for French police in solving the Orly Airport bombing. The suspect, Soner Nayir, was arrested as he stepped off a train from Paris. He had earlier been identified by police as the electronics specialist who designed the sophisticated firing circuit for the Orly bomb, which killed eight and injured 54 people. Police also have arrested six other Armenian militants in Paris who are suspected of sheltering Nayir. We believe the arrest of ASALA's bombmaker has dealt a serious—if temporary—blow to ASALA's terrorist capabilities in France. [REDACTED]

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**Car Bombs:
Potent Weapon in the
Middle East Terrorist Arsenal**

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The car bombs that destroyed the headquarters of the US and French contingents of the Multinational Force in Beirut on Sunday are the latest examples of the growing use in the Middle East of this terrorist instrument. The use of car bombs in the Middle East is a relatively recent phenomenon, with the first recorded incident dating back to 24 April 1977, when a bomb hidden on an Israeli bus exploded. Since then, car bombs have been a regular and more frequent item in the arsenal of Middle Eastern terrorists: four in 1978, six in 1979, five in 1980, 13 in 1981, 12 in 1982, and 12 as of 7 August 1983.¹

Although various Middle Eastern countries have been the venue for one or more car bombs—Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, and Turkey—Lebanon heads the list, having been the site of 31 of 55 incidents. The first one to occur in Lebanon, however, was not until 22 January 1979, when Ali Hasan Salamah, PLO Chief Yasir Arafat's chief of security, was killed when a bomb exploded in a parked car as his own car rode by. Only one other car bomb incident was recorded in Lebanon in 1977, but, thereafter, the incident rate increased: four in 1980; nine in 1981, eight in 1982, and eight in 1983 as of 7 August.

Aside from a series of bombs planted on Israeli buses in 1977, 1978, and 1979, car bombs in the Middle East have fallen into several distinct patterns:

- Those detonated by remote control as the intended target passed by, as in the cases of the Salamah assassination and a 19 October 1983 attack against a US Marine patrol in Beirut.
- Those parked in a chosen spot and then detonated either by remote control or by a timer at a time chosen by the terrorists, usually determined as likely

to inflict the highest possible number of casualties, as in the case of the 7 August explosion of a car in a market in Baa'lbakk, Lebanon, and in another that occurred two days earlier near the Ash-Sha'rani Mosque in Tripoli, Lebanon.

- Those driven into or up to the target and then detonated, as in the case of the destruction of the US Embassy in Beirut on 18 April 1983 and Marine headquarters in Beirut on 22 October. (A variation on this technique was the car bombing of the French Embassy in Beirut on 24 May 1982, in which a car driven by a secretary going to work was detonated by remote control as she drove through the Embassy gate.)

So many different groups have claimed credit for the recorded car bombings in the Middle East that it is not possible to attribute their increasing use to the fact that some specific group has become enamored of them. The Palestine Liberation Organization, Fatah, Palestine Revolutionary Armed Force, Muslim Brotherhood, Iraqi Liberation Army, Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution, Holy Struggle Organization, Front for the Liberation of Lebanon From Foreigners, Islamic Dawa Party, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, Islamic Jihad, Free Nasserite Revolutionaries, and Organization for Vengeance of the Martyrs of Sabra and Shatila are only some of the groups that have claimed, or have been credited with, responsibility for one or more car bombings. Most likely the explanation is that, having belatedly come to realize the effectiveness of car bombs—that is, the difficulty of protecting facilities or individuals against them and the attention they attract by the large number of casualties they often inflict—more and more Middle Eastern groups are turning to their use.

¹ This article is drawn from a study of car bombings that occurred through early August 1983. Our data emphasize incidents affecting US interests and do not account for every car bombing that occurred during that period.

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West Germany: Radicals' Plans Thwarted

Extensive security precautions by the West German police precluded serious violence by terrorist sympathizer groups during the recent anti-INF (intermediate-range nuclear forces) demonstrations in northern Germany. Some West German officials fear, however, that the past "Action Week" period could prove to be the most dangerous in the anti-INF campaign because of the high level of frustration among militant groups that have failed to generate serious violence thus far.

West German security officials had warned that violence was likely during the three days of scheduled protest demonstrations in Bremerhaven and Nordenham, and US military transports were temporarily suspended in this area because of the anticipated threat. The West Germans based their assessment on the number of Red Army Faction supporters and suspected Revolutionary Cells members who had participated in planning sessions and surveillance activities

According to these officials, these radicals intended to focus their violent activities on the US military base in Bremerhaven.

In response to these indicators, 6,000 police, backed by armored personnel carriers, were brought in to protect the site. Access roads leading onto the base were sealed off to the demonstrators. Although most of the demonstrations were peaceful, battles between police and a small group of organized militants, who were masked and armed with slingshots and steel pellets, broke out at the end of the three-day period. Militants smashed windows and fired signal flares at police, who were forced to drive the rioters away with water cannons.

the terrorist fringe was well prepared to engage in violent confrontations during these demonstrations, but was unable to do so because of the extensive police presence. these extremist groups had not focused extensively on the 22 October demonstrations, but the West German police were also well prepared for them, and there was no serious violence. Security precautions against terrorist acts—as opposed to planned demonstrations—are more difficult; terrorist support groups will not face such elaborate police mechanisms should they engage in future anti-INF activities.

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Basque Terrorists Surface in Central America []

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The arrest in San Jose, Costa Rica, of a Basque terrorist charged with plotting to assassinate—with the possible help of Nicaragua—anti-Sandinista leader Eden Pastora appears to have damaged Sandinista relations with the Spanish Government, further exacerbated tensions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and focused attention on Spanish Basque activities in Central America. []

In our view, extradition is unlikely because of Costa Rican fears of ETA retaliation, the government's tradition of granting asylum, and the restrictive nature of Costa Rica's extradition treaty with Spain. Officials are more likely to follow the precedent set in a similar terrorist trial earlier this year in which those convicted were expelled from the country but not repatriated to their homeland. []

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Police arrested terrorist Gregorio Jimenez Morales, a member of the Military Wing of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/M), on 8 September when they found him sketching the approaches to the Pastora home. Local authorities believe Jimenez, an explosives expert, may have been involved in the unsuccessful bombing attempt on Pastora's political headquarters in San Jose on 29 June. Jimenez has been linked by Spanish authorities to at least six bombings in Spain. According to Costa Rican officials, the ETA had ordered him to monitor the movements of the anti-Sandinista leadership and suspect he was part of a 12-man team that entered the country in the summer of 1983 via Nicaragua. []

The political fallout from the Jimenez arrest has been heavy, particularly in Spain. According to Embassy reporting, the case has attracted wide public attention there and has become a political embarrassment to Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, a supporter of the Sandinista government. In Costa Rica, too, the incident has had political repercussions, exacerbating already strained relations between Managua and San Jose. Costa Rica has withdrawn its Ambassador to Managua, and Madrid papers quote President Monge as stating that Jimenez admitted his mission was to assassinate leaders of the anti-Sandinista opposition—thus, implicitly charging that the Nicaraguan Government was behind the plot. []

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Spanish security officials who traveled to Costa Rica to assist in the investigation determined that the plotters rented at least six houses and two apartments and that four of the residences probably served as observation posts to surveil Pastora's home and movements. The investigators concluded the team probably planned to attack the convoy carrying Pastora with grenades and automatic weapons. They have no evidence, however, that links Nicaragua firmly to the plot. []

We are frankly puzzled as to why the ETA would involve itself in an operation that runs the inherent risk—if unravelled—of calling attention to the ETA presence in the region, particularly from Latin American security forces, including those of countries where ETA members traditionally have found sanctuary and a permissive operational environment. As one possible motive, Spanish officials note that, although the ETA is able to obtain small arms on the European arms market, it has been unable to secure heavy weaponry; they believe Nicaragua may have agreed to provide such arms as the quid pro quo for the Pastora operation. Other possible inducements, we speculate, could have included money, training, and a secure refuge in Nicaragua. []

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The Spanish Government has requested that the Costa Rican Attorney General's Office continue to detain Jimenez pending a formal extradition request. Before extradition can even be considered, however, Jimenez must face Costa Rican charges of document falsification and involvement in a terrorist conspiracy.

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Gregorio Jimenez Morales

Cambio ©

Gregorio Jimenez—also known as *El Pistolas*—is a native of Tolosa, in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa, Spain. The 29-year-old Jimenez worked as a plumber in Spain before he joined ETA/M in 1979. Trained by ETA in explosives and in covert action, he had carried out several successful operations in the Basque country before he was detained by Spanish police. He was able to conceal his identity and subsequently escaped to France. In a confession made shortly after his arrest in Costa Rica—but later retracted—Jimenez admitted that ETA had directed him to observe Eden Pastora's movements but denied knowledge of a plot against him or other ARDE leaders. [redacted]

Costa Rican police files show that Jimenez entered the country with a false Spanish passport in the name of Lorenzo Avila Teijon. He has told police that he [redacted]

has also used the alias Jorge Zuniga Varela. According to official Spanish records, Jimenez is a member of a commando group known as Andatza, whose weapons cache has included four Browning pistols, one Sten submachinegun, several kilos of GOMA-2, and detonators, along with fuses and ammunition for these items. Costa Rican authorities believe Jimenez was involved in an explosion that occurred on 29 June 1983 in a San Jose parking lot, killing one Nicaraguan and seriously injuring another. [redacted]

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Official Spanish records identify him with the following operations in Spain:

- 31 January 1981: blew up the Iberduero electric company relay tower in Guipuzcoa.
- April-July 1981: carried out four attacks on two Iberduero transformers and one substation in Guipuzcoa.
- 14 August 1981: stole a car at gunpoint and machinegunned the Bank of Vizcaya in Tolosa.
- 25 August 1981: attacked Iberduero offices in Tolosa and stole a land rover, subsequently burned.
- 6 November 1981: stole a vehicle at gunpoint and raided National Documentation and Identification offices in Tolosa.
- 17 December 1981: placed a bomb in the car of the father-in-law of a Civil Guard officer in Tolosa; the man was not killed.
- 19 January 1982: stole a vehicle at gunpoint and machinegunned the Tolosa home of an industrialist who had refused to pay ETA/M's "revolutionary taxes."
- 3 February 1982: stole a vehicle at gunpoint and placed an explosive device in a bar in Tolosa.
- Participated in the kidnaping in Tolosa of two individuals, one of whom was murdered. [redacted]

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In our view, both ETA and the Nicaraguans have lost face as a result of this operation. The case has caused the ETA's activities and its links to the Basque communities in Latin America to come under increased scrutiny. At the same time, Nicaragua has suffered a loss of credibility among its Spanish supporters and members of the Socialist International.

We believe that Sandinista sensitivity to international concerns lowers the risk for the moment that ETA or other groups acting on its behalf will undertake further operations against the anti-Sandinista leadership. [redacted]

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Anatomy of a Terrorist Incident: The Rangoon Bombing [REDACTED]

On 9 October 1983, a bomb explosion killed 17 senior South Korean officials attending a ceremonial function in Rangoon, Burma. Over the next three days, the Burmese captured two ethnic Koreans and killed another as suspects in the bombing. The evidence to date is inconclusive but points to North Korea as the perpetrator of the attack. [REDACTED]

The explosion occurred at the Martyrs' Mausoleum shortly before Republic of Korea (ROK) President Chun Doo Hwan was to appear for a pro forma wreath-laying ceremony. The official members of the Korean entourage were already seated when ROK Ambassador Lee Kae Chul arrived with a police escort and ROK flag flying, just a few minutes before the scheduled start of the ceremony. As Lee stepped from his car, the military bugler sounded a salute; the Ambassador proceeded to the flagpole to present the ROK colors and then walked into the mausoleum. The band struck up the ROK national anthem. As best we can reconstruct the train of events, the bomber—probably assuming that this signaled the arrival of President Chun—detonated the bomb with a remote mechanism. The explosives were placed to cause maximum impact at the site occupied by the ROK dignitaries, whose seating positions had been preset by protocol. As a result, 17 Koreans were killed and 15 injured. Three Burmese, apparently all journalists, also were killed and another 33 injured. [REDACTED]

The device used in the explosion was a claymore-type bomb. Its placement—along with a second fragmentation bomb that failed to detonate—on a ceiling beam was clearly directed to cause maximum harm to those in attendance. The unexploded bomb found at the site contained about 700 ball bearings. An incendiary device of an antitank warhead type charged with a small quantity of TNT and fuel, placed next to the claymores, also failed to detonate. [REDACTED]

Burmese and Korean security teams had inspected the area—even using metal detectors—before the guests were permitted to enter. According to the account of a senior Burmese official, however, inspection of the roof area—which had been painted only a week earlier—was overlooked. Another unconfirmed account, quoting a functionary who delivered ceremonial items to the mausoleum late on the night of 8 October, indicated that security personnel apparently were not posted at the site overnight. On the assumption that Burmese assistance was required to pull off the incident, the entire Burmese security detachment responsible for securing the area following the explosion was detained, and laborers from the 4th Garrison Engineers (Burmese Army) and the Burmese construction corporation who had made repairs at the mausoleum were arrested. [REDACTED]

Detonation was by means of a radio wave remote-controlled receiver effective as far as 1 to 2 kilometers distant. Pieces of a transistor receiver were found along with portions of a circuit diagram, a small condenser, and magnets. Also found were pieces of six Japanese-made 1.5-volt batteries of the same brand used in the bombing at the US Cultural Center in Taegu on 22 September 1983. The batteries used in both bombings had a production date of January 1983. [REDACTED]

The Burmese and the South Koreans have both set up teams to investigate the bombing. Burmese authorities have two Koreans (North Korean nationality has not been confirmed) in custody. Both were wounded during capture, but one is being questioned. There are conflicting reports regarding interrogation of the second. The Burmese committee, composed mainly of senior police and military officials, is to submit its report "as soon as possible." The Korean team has

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already announced its expected conclusion that North Korea is responsible for the bombing, citing the following evidence:

- The explosives and other materials used, as well as the apparent method of installation, were the same as those developed and used by North Korea since 1969. The same method of installation was also used in an unsuccessful 1970 assassination attempt against the President of the ROK at the Memorial Gate of the Korean National Cemetery.
- The equipment used in Rangoon is identical to that found on North Korean agents who have infiltrated South Korea.
- North Korean agents are trained to kill themselves if capture seems inevitable. The suspects in the Rangoon bombing resisted arrest by detonating handgrenades. One was killed and two injured. [redacted]

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Although the ROK has acted with restraint thus far, the pressure to retaliate will intensify if clear evidence of North Korean responsibility is made public. [redacted]

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Statistical Overview

Type of Victim of International Terrorist Incidents, January–October 1983 ^a

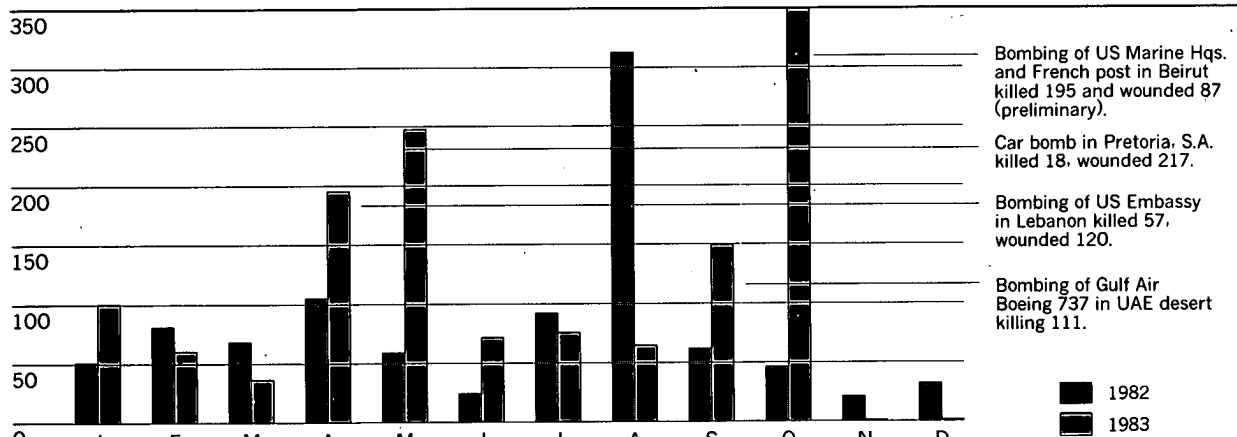
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Total	57	59	77	82	59	66	71	60	51	10
Government officials	6	3	4	5	8	10	10	4	2	0
Diplomats	27	33	36	40	28	25	33	37	34	7
Military	11	2	11	13	8	4	10	2	8	2
Business	2	9	8	7	9	8	7	8	4	0
Private parties, tourists, missionaries, and students	7	8	7	10	2	16	6	6	1	1
Other	4	4	11	7	4	3	5	3	2	0

Geographic Distribution of International Terrorist Incidents, January–October 1983 ^a

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Total	57	59	77	82	59	66	71	60	51	10
North America	3	5	5	6	11	2	6	3	4	0
Latin America	13	10	18	20	12	19	20	15	9	0
Western Europe	20	26	33	20	18	20	15	21	18	2
USSR/Eastern Europe	1	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	10	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	3	4	5	4	8	2	5	0	0
Middle East and North Africa	14	6	12	23	8	16	21	11	11	2
Asia/other	6	8	2	8	5	1	5	4	8	6

^a Figures for the most recent months are subject to change as additional data are received.

Deaths and Injuries Due to International Terrorist Attacks



Figures for the most recent months are subject to change as additional data are received.

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Chronology

This chronology includes significant events, incidents, and trends in international terrorism. It provides commentary on their background, importance, and wider implications. It does not treat events listed in previous editions of the chronology unless new information has been received. []

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3 September 1983**Italy: Arrest of Neofascist Terrorist**

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The Italian press reported that police captured a neofascist terrorist wanted in connection with the May 1982 assassination of a railway policeman in Rome. []

11 September 1983**Italy: Five Explosives Cause Blackout**

During the night five explosive charges were detonated on the summit of Mount Paganella, resulting in a radio and television blackout in the Trentino area. The act was claimed by the "New Armed Partisans," who criticized the mass media and made accusations against the Italian Government in connection with the Italian contingent attached to the Multinational Force (MNF) in Beirut. []

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29 September 1983**Turkey: Agca Trial To Begin**

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Mehmet Ali Agca will be tried in absentia in a military court in Istanbul on charges of attempting to murder the Pope. The trial will begin within the next few days. []

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October 1983**Netherlands: Peace Campers To Step Up Action**

Press reports indicate that demonstrators manning a peace camp at Woensdrecht, where cruise missiles are to be stationed, have decided to adopt a new "hard line" against INF deployment. They have warned that they will not hesitate to enter military territory. []

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Italy: More Arrests of BR Members

The Division for General Investigations and Special Operations (DIGOS) and Carabinieri, in a joint operation, arrested three Red Brigades (BR) terrorists in Naples and one in Rome. Two other terrorist members, already incarcerated, were served arrest warrants for crimes committed while members of the BR. One of those arrested, Giovanni Marzatico—reportedly involved in efforts to recruit BR members—is believed to be the leader of the Naples Column. Several BR documents were obtained during the arrests, but no weapons were recovered. []

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Italy: West German Terrorist Sentenced

According to the press, Christa Froehlich, who was arrested in Rome in 1982 for bringing explosives into Italy, has been sentenced to six years and four months in prison. Froehlich has past connections to the Red Army Faction and the International Revolutionary Cells, but the Italian court did not have sufficient evidence to convict her of terrorism. []

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6 October 1983

Chile: Bomb Attacks in Santiago

A bomb exploded at a branch of the Banco del Estado de Chile, causing a large fire. A second bomb exploded at a supermarket, shattering windows and damaging the facade of a nearby office building. No casualties were reported, and no group has claimed responsibility. []

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7 October 1983

Corsica: Bombings Continue

In Bastia, 10 bombs exploded in a 20-minute span, extensively damaging banks and stores but causing no personal injuries. An 11th bomb exploded in the city of Corte. Although no group has claimed credit for the attacks, we suspect the outlawed Corsican separatist group, the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC), may have been responsible. []

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8 October 1983

Spain: ETA/M Claims Slaying of Police Officer

In Bilbao, the military wing of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/M) has claimed responsibility for the 3 October murder of a Spanish police officer. []

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Spain: Arrest of ETA Members

In Vizcaya and Alava, six alleged members of an ETA/M intelligence unit were arrested by Spanish police. One person is accused of transmitting intelligence to ETA leaders in France. ETA intelligence units are usually composed of younger individuals who must prove themselves before being accepted into the ETA hard-core. []

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Colombia: Betancur Meets With M-19 Leaders in Spain

Colombian President Belisario Betancur held a two-hour meeting with 19th of April (M-19) leaders Ivan Marino Ospina and Alvaro Fayad in Madrid, where Betancur was to receive the Prince of Asturias peace prize. No specific agreement was reached at the meeting, but plans were reportedly made for future talks between a presidential spokesman and the two guerrilla leaders. []

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France: Update on Orly Airport Bombing

French security personnel, [redacted] arrested Soner Nayir in Marseille. Nayir had been identified by Varadjan Garbidjan—arrested a few days after the 15 July bombing at Orly Airport and charged with the attack—as the person who made the bomb. When he was arrested, Nayir had in his possession a West German passport that had been issued to Uwe Johannes Mainka, a former member of the West German rightwing terrorist group Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann. [redacted]

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Guatemala: Director of Guatemalan Daily Kidnaped

Pedro Julio Garcia, the Director General of *Prensa Libre*, was kidnaped from his home by members of the Guatemalan Communist Party (PGT). The kidnapers demanded dissemination of a manifesto in Central America, Mexico, and the United States, as well as payment of a large ransom. [redacted]

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9 October 1983**Italy: Fire of Suspicious Origin Destroys Property of USAF Personnel**

A fire of suspicious origin occurred aboard two trucks loaded with household goods belonging to two USAF members assigned to Aviano Air Base. Responsibility for the fire was claimed the same day in a telephone call to a Paduan newspaper by a "group of Communists." The attack was apparently intended to underscore opposition to the recent police intervention against the demonstrators in Comiso who were protesting the upcoming cruise missile deployments. [redacted]

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10 October 1983**Chile: Bombings in Valparaiso/Vina del Mar**

Unknown persons destroyed two railroad passenger cars with incendiary bombs, slightly injuring one guard. At approximately the same time, two electrical substations and 12 towers were also destroyed by bombs, causing a blackout lasting half a day. No arrests were reported, and no group has claimed credit for the incidents. [redacted]

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Bolivia: La Paz Bombings

Two simultaneous bombings took place in La Paz. The first occurred at the home of the owner of *Ultima Hora*, a La Paz daily newspaper, and shattered windows but caused no casualties; the second took place at the La Paz University Federation offices and caused considerable damage. A third bomb was discovered and defused at the home of the president of the Confederation of Private Enterprise. No one has claimed credit for the incidents. [redacted]

25X1

South Africa: ANC Destroys Fuel Depot

The African National Congress (ANC) claimed responsibility for the three limpet mine explosions in Warm Baths that destroyed six gasoline tanks and rail and road gas tankers. Two unexploded limpets found at a local civil defense headquarters were timed to go off as policemen gathered to investigate the original explosion. [redacted]

25X1

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Spain: Bombing in Basque Country

In Bilbao, a bomb exploded in the offices of a transport company, causing damage but no injuries. Although no group has claimed credit for the attack, ETA is a likely candidate. []

25X1

Guatemala: Terrorists Attack US Firm

The Peten base camp of Nello L. Teer International was attacked by some 25 armed men who occupied the installation and burned several pieces of heavy construction equipment. No one was injured, but damage is reported to have been extensive. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. []

25X1

11 October 1983

Italy: Judge's Brother Murdered

In Maddaloni, gunmen attacked and killed Franco Imposimato and left his wife critically wounded. Imposimato was the brother of Judge Ferdinando Imposimato, who has been conducting a number of key investigations into terrorism and organized crime. A caller to the Italian news agency ANSA stated, "We have executed the brother of the hangman Judge Imposimato." There are reported to be striking similarities between this attack and the September 1982 murder of Palermo prefect Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa. []

25X1

13 October 1983

Spain: Civil Guard Member Assassinated

A Civil Guard member was gunned down by two suspected ETA/M assassins in Renteria (Guipuzcoa) as he returned home from work. []

25X1

Chile: Bombings During October National Protest Day

Several bombs exploded during the October national days of protest, sponsored by the Popular Democratic Movement, a radical leftist coalition. Unidentified persons hurled a bomb at the San Miguel municipality building in Santiago, shattering windows and damaging the facade. A second bomb was thrown at a private home by two individuals riding bicycles. The bomb shattered windows and set the house on fire. Other terrorists bombed electricity posts in the Nunoa area of Santiago, causing a partial blackout for an hour. []

25X1

Chile: Carabinero Assassinated

Unidentified persons killed a Carabinero guarding a noncommissioned officers quarters in Santiago. The assailants fled in a car, taking with them the Carabinero's submachinegun, ammunition, and radio. This incident is similar to the 9 September slaying of another Carabinero guard who was on duty in front of a judge's residence. No group has claimed credit, and no one has been apprehended for either killing. []

25X1

Secret

Secret

14 October 1983**Yugoslavia: Bombs Explode in Yugoslav Province**

Two bombs exploded in the southern province of Kosovo, causing damage to commercial and residential buildings but no casualties. In Kosovo—a poor region populated mainly by ethnic Albanians—more than 600 people have been jailed since the spring of 1981 for their part in nationalist riots or for organizing illegal nationalist and separatist groups. [REDACTED]

25X1

15 October 1983**Peru: Terrorists Black Out Lima Again**

A group of Sendero Luminoso (SL) guerrillas briefly blacked out parts of Lima in the first recurrence of large-scale, terrorist-perpetrated violence since the July series of incidents in the capital. SL terrorists dynamited five electrical transmission towers, blacking out several districts in Lima. Technicians restored power quickly. The blackout was part of a coordinated, though poorly planned, series of incidents that took place in the capital and the emergency zone. [REDACTED]

25X1

Peru: Terrorists Attack Lima Police Station

Unidentified individuals, presumably members of SL, fired automatic weapons and hurled dynamite petards at a Peruvian investigating police (PIP) station in a Lima suburb. Two police agents were seriously wounded. A police dragnet resulted in the arrest of four suspects in the station's vicinity. [REDACTED]

25X1

**16 October 1983****Peru: Guerrillas Destroy Strategic Bridge**

Members of SL bombed the Alcomachay bridge that links the Departments of Ayacucho and Huancavelica, killing two policemen guarding the installation. The attack followed a surge in violence that blacked out parts of Lima and left six policemen and three civilians wounded the night before in half a dozen separate attacks in the Peruvian capital and in Huancavelica and Ayacucho. [REDACTED]

25X6

25X1

17 October 1983**Mozambique: South African Raid**

The Information Office of the African National Congress in Maputo was destroyed by a South African Defense Force strike. South Africa claims the office was used by the ANC to plan the 10 October bombing of a fuel depot in Warm Baths, South Africa. Five people, four of them ANC members, were injured in the attack. [REDACTED]

25X1

Secret

18 October 1983

Spain: ETA/M Acknowledges Responsibility for Murder

ETA/M issued a communique in Bilbao taking credit for the assassination in Cadiz on 15 October of Argentine-born Alfredo Jorge Suar Muro, a physician in a nearby prison. The communique stated that the shooting was the first attack against staff members of Spanish prisons holding "Basque political prisoners." A Madrid daily recently estimated that there are currently well over 300 ETA prisoners, including members of the extreme radical "Comandos Autonomos Anticapitalistas" in 12 prisons throughout the country. [redacted]

25X1

Honduras: US Embassy Harassed

An unknown perpetrator in an unidentified pickup truck apparently threw a large pyrotechnic device over the fence of a lot adjacent to the Embassy. It caused no damage or personal injury, but the incident was reported by local media as involving a medium-size bomb. To date, no group has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

Burma: Karen Abducts French Citizens

A Karen (Burmese insurgent) unit entered a French-sponsored cement factory under construction in the Karen state and kidnaped a French couple and six Burmese employees. [redacted]

25X1

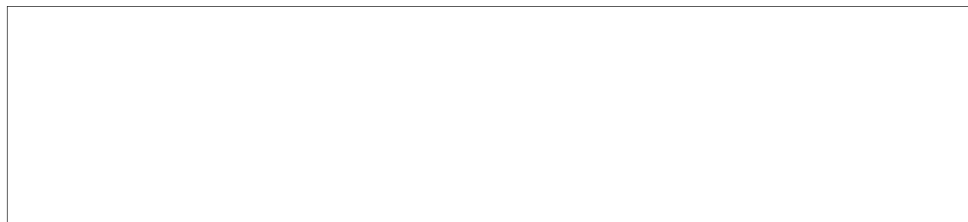
19 October 1983

Spain: Army Captain Executed by ETA/PM

Basque terrorists killed Spanish Army Capt. Alberto Martin Barrios, who had been kidnaped two weeks ago by ETA/PM Assembly VIII. Police said Martin—whose body was found on the outskirts of Bilbao—had been shot in the head at pointblank range. The ETA/PM Assembly VIII kidnaped Martin to call attention to the court martial of eight of its members and a Catalan separatist for a 1980 attack against the Berga military garrison. In telephone calls to Basque newspapers, the organization claimed it had "executed" Martin following the Spanish Government's refusal to meet its demand that a communique be read on television condemning the upcoming trial. [redacted]

25X1

20 October 1983



25X6

Italy: Bombing at US Government Laboratory

A bomb exploded during the night at the US Agricultural Research Services Entomology Lab in a suburb of Rome. The blast caused heavy damage to the facility, but injured no one. An anonymous caller to the Italian news agency ANSA claimed the bombing in the name of the "Anti-Imperialist Patrols for Proletariat Internationalism," a group previously unknown to authorities. According to the caller, the group also exploded a bomb at the offices of American Express in the same area—though police said no such bombing occurred. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

Spain: Basque Terrorists Kill Businessman

Two presumed ETA/M terrorists gunned down Candido Cuna Gonzalez, a businessman, in Renteria, hours after the funeral and burial in Bilbao of assassinated Army Capt. Alberto Martin Barrios. The victim, accused by the terrorists of collaboration with the police, had survived an earlier shooting attempt by ETA/M. According to Spanish Government figures, ETA shootings and bombings have claimed more than 400 lives—most of them civilian—since its formation in 1968. []

25X1

23 October 1983**Lebanon: Bombings in Beirut**

Massive car bombs destroyed the headquarters of the US Marine contingent and damaged a French military post in Beirut. More than 200 US Marines and 42 French soldiers were killed, and approximately another 100 were wounded. Although an individual claiming to represent a previously unknown group, the Free Islamic Revolutionary Movement, called the French news agency in Beirut to claim credit, the exact identity of the perpetrators is unknown. Radical, pro-Iranian Shias are active against the MNF in Beirut, however, and are the prime suspects in the attacks. []

25X1

25 October 1983**India: Jordanian Ambassador Shot**

The Jordanian Ambassador to India was shot and wounded in New Delhi by an unknown assailant who escaped the scene in a motorized rickshaw. An eyewitness identified the attacker as "non-Indian," but no group has yet claimed credit for the attempted assassination. []

25X1

26 October 1983**Italy: Jordanian Ambassador Shot**

The Ambassador to the Vatican and his driver were wounded in an assassination attempt in Rome. The assailants were described as Middle Eastern or North African in appearance. []

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